



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

Al

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/045,593	10/23/2001	Edmund Campion	243768083US1	8557
30024	7590	05/20/2005		
EXAMINER				
GONZALEZ, JULIO C				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2834				

DATE MAILED: 05/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/045,593	CAMPION, EDMUND
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Julio C. Gonzalez	2834

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 March 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 29-33 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-10 and 14-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 11-13 and 19-28 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 23 October 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/22/01. 05/22/03 *JY*

- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Group I in the reply filed on 03/29/05 is acknowledged. Moreover, the consideration from the Applicant's representative was taken into consideration (reconsider claims 18-28) and a second analysis was done on the claims. It was determined that claims 18-28 will be taken into consideration. This Office Action will consider claims 1 – 28.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1, 5, 6, 8, 10, 18 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 14-26 of U.S.

Patent No. 6,644,247. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both, the Patent Application and the Patent disclose a portable power module having a container, a gaseous fuel motor, an electrical generator, a radiator, an exhaust silencer, frequency switching and the same dimensions of the container.

4. Claims 1, 5, 6, 8, 18 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-28 of copending Application No. 10/001,908 (US 2003/0033994). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications disclose a portable power module having a container, a gaseous fuel motor, an electrical generator, a radiator, an exhaust silencer, frequency switching and the same dimensions of the container.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

5. Claims 1, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 18 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-28 of copending Application No. 10/045,617 (US 2003/0029390).

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications disclose a portable power module having a container, a gaseous fuel motor, an electrical generator, a radiator, an exhaust silencer, frequency switching and the same dimensions of the container.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 4, 7, 8, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernard et al (US 6,450,133) in view of Nettel (US 2,362,714), Staschik (US 6,393,775) and Uram (US 4,032,793).

Bernard et al discloses a portable power module having a fuel motor 38, generator 44, ambient air inlets 58, 80, a container 12 having all the portable power module inside (see figures 1, 2, 3).

Moreover, Bernard et al teaches using a silencer 45 linked with the device (column 4, lines 39-43).

However, the Bernard does not disclose explicitly having the fuel motor with a combustion chamber.

On the other hand, Nettel discloses for the purpose of providing a simple way of starting combustion turbines, a generator 6 being connected to fuel motor 3 and the motor 3 having a combustion chamber 8, fuel tank 9 and cooling means 17 (see figure 1).

However, neither Bernard et al nor Nettel disclose explicitly using a coolant liquid to be circulated in the system.

On the other hand, Staschik discloses for the purpose of providing power systems with efficient utilities services, a generator 249 connected to a motor 250 and the motor 250 having a coolant device 263 adjacent the motor 250 and a radiator 262 in flow communication with the coolant device 263 (see figure 10).

Although it is well known in the art to have power module that produce at least one megawatt, neither Bernard et al, nor Nettel nor Staschik disclose that the generator produces at least one megawatt, which is driven by a motor.

On the other hand, Uram discloses for the purpose of providing a reliable and efficient turbogenerator synchronization that it is known in the art to have a motor driving a generator of power a plant and providing at least one megawatt (column 6, lines 31-40).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to design a portable power module as disclosed by Bernard et al and to disclose explicitly having a combustion chamber of the motor for the purpose of providing a simple way of starting combustion turbines as disclosed by Nettel and to provide a coolant liquid for the motor for the purpose of providing power systems with efficient utilities services as disclosed by Staschik and to disclosed explicitly driving a generator for producing more than one megawatt for the purpose of providing a reliable and efficient turbogenerator synchronization as disclosed by Uram.

8. Claims 2, 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernard et al, Nettel, Staschik and Uram as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of ordinary skill in the art.

The combined power module discloses the claimed invention except for dimension of the trailer.

It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to use such trailer with the dimensions disclosed, since the applicant has not disclosed that the dimensions solve any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with trailer disclosed by the Prior Art.

9. Claims 9, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernard et al, Nettel, Staschik and Uram as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of ordinary skill in the art.

The combined power module discloses the claimed invention except for values disclosed in the above claims.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to disclose the optimum values disclosed in claims 9, 16, 17, since it has been held that discovering the optimum value of result effective

variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F. 2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Allowable Subject Matter

10. Claim 18 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the Double Patenting rejection, set forth in this Office action. With respect to claims 18 the prior art fails to disclose, in combination with all the limitations, a first circuit describing the inlet positions with respect to the motor compartments and the positions of the outlets and a also a second circuit with an inlet, its relative position with respect to the radiator and the top portion.

11. Claims 19-28 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if the independent claim 18 is rewritten or amended to overcome the Double Patenting rejection set forth in this Office Action.

12. Claims 5, 6, 10 – 13 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. It is further necessary for claims 5, 6 and 10 to overcome the Double Patenting rejection set forth above.

With respect to claims 5 and 6, the prior art fails to disclose a generator with a first air intake configured to receive a second air portion and the radiator configured to receive a third portion and the first and second air portions providing air to other parts of the power module and the second air circuit being isolated from the first circuit to avoid mixing the third air portion with the first or second air portions.

With respect to claim 10, the prior art fails to disclose that the motor is able to function at different speeds with respect to the generator's frequency and having a frequency switching mechanism.

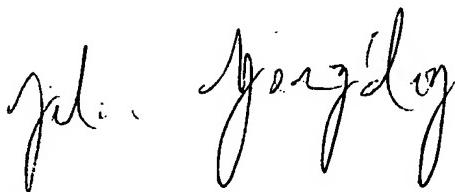
With respect to claims 11-13, the prior art fails to disclose that the power module has a turbocharger with a first configuration and selectable second configuration and describing the mechanical portions of how they are coupled to each other and varying the mechanical configurations of the turbocharger.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julio C. Gonzalez whose telephone number is 571-272-2024. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8AM-5PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Darren Schuberg can be reached on 571-272-2044. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Julio C. Gonzalez
Examiner
Art Unit 2834

Jcg
May 9, 2005